Our Erle Correspondence. Ezre, Jan. 16, 1854. Fair, Jan. 10, 1898.

Present Aspect of Affairs at Eric—The Women in the Ficia—
Their Petition to the Pennsylvania Legicianse—The Fibral
bersus the State Courts—Improbability of the Employment of
Onical States Troops to Protect the Marchal—Incidents and
Ascelotes—Condition of Things at Harbor Creek, dc., dc.

Investigated in one of marker Cocci, de., de. I have first stated in one of my letters from this place, that so unanimous were the people in their opposition to the railroad, that even the women of Harber Creek had held a meeting for the purpose of expressing their feelings upon the subject, at which they avowed their determination never to allow the rails to be laid until the company had acceded to the demands of the people. The women of Eric, determined not to be outdone by their fair sisters of the acjoining township, have too taken the field against the railroad men, as may be See taken the field against the railroad men, as may be wafrom the following petition, which has been exten yely circulated throughout this city, and which I underandhas received a long list of signatures :-

rept circulated throughout this city, and which i underindhas received a long list of signatures:

rept Hononable the Senate and House of Repte
matters of the Gommonwealth of Penastevania.

Re the undersigned lacies of the city and county of Erio,
and respectfully represent that they of necessity take a
pointerest in the exciting rail-rand frombies which have
existed in our city for the last six weeks. We would humbly
petition your hoursable bedoes, in view of the existing state
of affairs, to adopt some measures speedily in behalf of our
cities. The chart state of the six of the country for some
testication for the relief and succord of our citions, but thus
that the white very ene who is familiar with the facts
must so also us prospit state of affairs cannot long exist
without great danger. Whitst we are awaiting relief from
our own Legislature, our hubbands and brothers are almost
sufficiently and folianced—imprisoned and subjected to every
species of insulawhich the malice of the railroad directors
and their employee can devise—and for what is against
to embined railway monators of our own city. It this state
destands an available the communication from meaning up in defence of the interest of our own city. It this state
that are continued that the communication of our own city. It this state
destands an available high two tyrus deed ear to our pot
the citizens of our century we have ever cherished as
loyal feeling, or shall she, too, turn a deed ear to our pot
thous. We appeal to you as Fennsylvanians to save us from
the oppression with which we are structured. We appeal to
you as our guardians for speedy action upon this question,
has peace may again be restored to our city and county.

Aurong the various i-sues which have grown out of this
difficulty is one which may be regarded as second to mode

difficulty is one which may be regarded as second to none in importance. It is that involved in the recent arrest of the United States Marshal, who was sent here for the purpose of protecting the workmen while engaged in the reconstruction of the track. As the question was one in which it is said the federal courts have no juri-diction, the Erians contend that the United States Marshal was guilty of a trespass in coming into the State of Pennsylvania, and that both himself and his officers are personally answerable for whatever they may have done under the writs of the court in this case; the process, being absoutely void, is no protection to the officer. Here, then, is a direct issue between the general and Stateg overnments. But the arrest of the Marshai was not, it appears, or dered without the advice of eminent legal counsel and of high official authority. I learn that Governor Bigler was not ordered before all its legal bearings had been subjected to the strictest investigation. No doubts are entertained that when the question is tried, the interference of the ders I court will be declared illegal, and then the United States Marshal can be proseen ed by the city of Erie for trespass. In fact, the city has already instituted a suit against him on that grouns, and had he not left Erie im mediately for Pittaburg he might have been again ar rested at the suit of the c ty.

It was feared by some that the Marshal's departure

would be the signal for a general attack on the workman employed in relaying the track, and that the rails and bridges would be again removed; but he is now absent three days, and the read remains in the same condition as De the day be left. The men will not, it is believed, resume their work on the road till he comes back although I believe the people here would not in effere with them. It is said, when he returns he will arrest those

though I believe the people here would not in erfere with them. It is said, when he returns he will arrest those who have been instrumental here in producing his arrest for interfering with him in the discharge of his duty. Others say that he will be accompanied by the United States troops, who will protect him in the cerformance of his duties at the point of the basenst. The draft report may be true, but the second is highly improbable. It should, indeed, he a case of extrems necessite that would call for the presence of an armed force here and I do not believe that amergency has yet arrived. Beades, the requisition for much a force should come from the Governor of the State; and as Mr. Begier is rather favorably disposed to the hause of the Erians I may safely inform you that they yill not be sent.

A great outdry has been raised against Mr. Sproul, the beputy Marshal, who was deputed to serve the summons m Mr. Lowry, one of the leavers in this movement against like railroad men. Mr. Lowry stated, at a public nesting—a report of which I seet you—that Sproul sent to his house during his absence and said he desired to see Mrs. L. He was informed that she was so mwell that not even her friends would be silowed to speak to her. As he peristed, however, the more period is the first time it appears the nurse, who is said to be a powerful "six footer," (the name given to II who are opposed to the railroad, ejected his bondond was outrageous in the extreme. I only tell the lails, however, as it was told to me, and will not hold myself responsible for the truth of it.

While I am relating the incidents of this was, I may avell give you some of its humonous features. The people here, of course, are willing to believe anything that is obtd of the railroad men and all coanceted with them, and whatever is told to their disredit is taken as goopel. Since peace has been preclaimed it is given out that it is the policy of the railroad company to good the peace, or destroy the property of the road, they have attempted to burn

Finding, however, that the people will not break the peace, or destroy the property of the road, they have attempted to burn ore of the bridges, believing that it would be charged upon them. Where the act is denied by both parties it would be rather difficult to tell which did it. It is a fact however, that the people extinguished the flames when the bridge was on fire.

by both parties it would be rather difficult to tell which did it It is a fact, however, that the people extinguished the flames when the bridge was on fire.

The six-footers say that about a week ago a pole was placed across the road, but allego that it was put there with the knowledge and consent of the railroad men taemselve. They say that the engineer was forewarded, so that when he approached the point where the pole had been fixed he might slacken his append. Mistaking the place he "slacked up" at a distance of two or three miles from it, when the conductor is reported to have addressed him in the following singular but highly expressive lan guage:—"H—I! what are you about, you d—I fool; don't you know it is two miles off yet—drive on." When he came near the pole the train was stopped; a great excitement was created among the passengers who were told that the Harbot Greek people and the Erians were little better than outthr aris and murderers.

Several persons who have renieved themselves obnoxious by taking the part of the railroad company, are said to be particularly wide awake while waiking through the streets, not from any fear of bodily harm, but they are in great dread of retten eggs which, it appears, have formed a large part of the ammunition employed in this war, rate, one of the railroad mee, has been "egged" more said once, and the other cay a contrere of his was comuled to take refuge in a store from a hower of similar riseles.

As I have already informed you, the bridge over Feenoh sheet has been reconstructed, but no a tempt has been region to pass under it, but it is not a obstruction to ordinary vehicles. On Saturday, a lead of corn stalks became wedged there. I strongly thick, however, that this was a ruse on the part of the Erians. In consequence of the arrest of the marshal, and the suspension of the work which was going on under his protection, the fright cars still remain on the broken track, and are likely to continue there some we ke longer.

Yesterday, I paid a visit to Harbot Cree

with the view of jastrying the p sels of Harbor Creek is their violence.

George Nelson, who was shot is the head during the riot at that place, is reported to be out of danger, as is also William Davison, who was struck in the back of the neck with a pickaxe.

A telegraphic despatch was received in Eris this aftermoon from the prisoners in Pittaburg, telling the people hers to stand firm. The is the language used in it:

"Boa't speak of compromise while we are detained by these perjured villains—don't yield your legal rights." It is signed: Lowry, King, Kirkpatrikk, Sherman Jacks, According to accounts received from Pittaburg, there is nothing in their condition which would render their finguishment very itsone; in fact, they have well farnished apartments, receive the best to ear and drink, and their prison is but a nominal one.

There will be a meeting of the directors of the North cast and Eric Bailroad in this city to merrow, when the sleetion of a new board will be held. The result may have some infinence upon this diffical y, but the people think it will not affect the position of parties materially. I shall send you an account of it if possible.

One of the strangers facts connected with this railroad war is that Lowry and some of the principal leaders are arre stockholders in the road some of thom having over len thousand dollars invested in it.

J. M.

Esq. on Mears. John A. Trady, John H. Walter, and J. U. Spanoer, Secretary and Treasurer of the company, and informed them that I could not see that it was my duty to be present as they had requested, and protect them in laying down their track, as the municipal authorities of the control of the control of their letter, and that my interference in the manner desired, would be constituting myself into a court and desiring the case between the parties. I thus stated that arrests of their men had been made, and that every man found at work on the read want be taken, and it was not in my power to prevent it because the constable, having a varrant, would have a perfect right to execute it. I suggested that the Marchal was the proper person to call upon as the injunction was issued from a court of which he is the executive affice. Mr. Walker rapiled that I might be cerrest, and that he would as the Marchal, as he was then in the city; I stated to them in conclusion, that I did not think I had any right to interfere unless an outbreak had occurred, and then my cuty as a peace officer was plain.

The appointment of my deputy seems to be regarded by Mr. Tracy as the crowning act of my perfay. I amaware personal difficulty between Mesers. Iracy and Lowry made it proper that I should not have appointed by inn. The deputation was not only unsolicited by him, but positively declined, and at that time I was influenced by no motive says to prevent the destruction of life and property. I had called on Sherif Allen, of Philadelphis, and while there Mr. Lowry came to. Wm. S. Lane, Eq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Fracklin Canal Company, called soon after and told me that Mr. Raynolds a track layer on the road, had informed that the ralliroad men were telegraphing for forces east and west, and that an outbreak was expected. He requested me to accompany into the depot to see the gootlemen who were there connected with the railroad. Knowing Mr. Lowry's influence with the discussion of the company, which, with the assistance of t

determined, tas the subject of your committee is a trissed, and under such circumstances action upon the part of the and under such circumstances action upon the part of the and under such circumstances action upon the part of the and under such circumstances are action upon the part of the and under the circumstance of the action of the control.

That the interference of Ohio in a controversy, yet undertermined, between railread companies and the citizens of Eric, in a neighboring State, is not beliving or called for in the present condition of the controversy; and such interference, in the new excited mate of public feeling in Pennsylvania, so lar from cerrecting asy narrow view of public policy she may have, or enlarging thes historially of action to wards Ohio, could call y give unceiled for of almos an eur park, without hope of State advantage.

That the central and managements by States of their internal affairs, should never, except on extraordinary considers, and in cases of commanding necessity, be questioned by significant of the exception of instead and unexpected arise of violence, but by stedled acts, showing wanton disregard of their State chlusteins.

That the impulsive acts of mob violence, or the alloyed frauls of relived exportations, do not present calcumstances, and for the foresoing and other reasons, which will readily suggest themselves to the minds, for the grave animac version of the General Assembly of Ohio, which would not review with good realing similar interference and defundations from another state.

Therefore, the minority of cour committee recommend an indefinite postponement of asid re olintens.

Therefore, the minority of cour committee recommend an indefinite postponement of asid re olintens.

Therefore, the minority of cour committee recommend an indefinite postponement of the resolutions. If the State Legislature were to interpose its voice in the case of every mob or riot, we should not very weak of the interference in a question result of the minority of the passed of th

A pression of opinion
Mr. GEST withdrew temporarily his motion.
Mr. BUSCHARD hoped the resolutions would neither be Mr. Burcham hoped the resolutions would neither be indefinitely postponed, nor yet passed at this time. Pennsylvania was putting forth the whole strength with which her authorities were clothed, to endrore the laws. The Marshal was on the ground, together with the Sheriff and his paste comitans. Suppose the courts of ohio were engaged in settling an important questim and foreign nutherities were to interfere and dictate the course to be pursued? Would it not be calculated to awaken indignation? He thought no expressions should be included evincing dissatisfaction with the course Pennsylvania had pursued. But if that State was in the end found pursuing a dog in the marger policy, he would be willing togo as far as any man in expressing condemnation.

be willing to go as far as any man in expressing condemnation.

Mr. Workhindron was in favor of the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. O'Nemt hoped the House would indefinitely postpone the resolutions. They have their origin in the fact that commercial and traveling facilities had been suspended. He would go as far as any man in condemning the infawons proceedings of the mob. He looked upon this quarrel as between the railroad companies and the inhabitants of Eric. The courts of Evensylvania have gone as far as they have the right to go in the matter. It was proved that the Franklin Canal Company had violated the terms of its charter. He was not sure but the railroad constructed under that olisater was a unisance; and if so, it ought, of course, to be abated, but not by violace. He wished to see the matter decided by the courts. The Legislature had no right to attempt to set the question, much less to a stack the sovereignty of a sister State. As to the transportation of the mails, no State had ever bound itself to afford facilities for their transportation. He delied gentlemen to point to ary sund compact between the federal authorities and the States.

Mr. Enwent thought the subject of railroad charters had nothing to do with the real question. The real issue rested on broader ground. Pennsylvania was in the staticute of dictating to the people what rout they should take between the East and the West. Gentlemen seemed very sensitive on the subject of the honor of Pennsylvania, but refrained from all allusion to the honor of Pennsylvania, but refrained from all allusion to the honor of Pennsylvania, and which passed unaxinously. Nothing was then said centerning gentlemen's favorite hobby of State sovereignty. In 1847, continued Mr. E. Pennsylvania applied for a charter for a railroad running through the earter of our State, which was grasted. Ohio has breathed life into the neatrile of torpid Pennsylvania, and she now, viper like, turns to string the hand that has been gazerously extended to aid ber. If Erie st Mr. Worthington was in favor of the passage of the

more enlightened people.

Before disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

these perjured villains—don't yield your legal rights." It is signed: Lowry. King, Kirkpatrick. Sherman Jacks. According to the accounts vectived from Pittaburg, there is mortalized by the present of the control of t

Meantime, Mr. Demer, high constabre of the "borough of Erie." approached Mr. Tudale, who was in charge of the men who, in accordance with the decrees of the United States Court, were relaying the track of the Krie and Northeast Railroad, and ordered him to desist.

Tisdale.—What is your authority, sir?
INERE.—That of High Constable of Eris.—desist or you will be imprisoned. To night we shall tear up the track which you have laid.

Tisdale, not from fear, for he knows no such feeling, but in obadience to the "borough" authorities, ceased work.

The Marshal, deputies, railroad men, and workmen came up on a train which arrived at Cleveland about 11 o'clock last night. Such is a faithful, though faint, dauerrectyre of the secence at Erie, on Friday, January 18th, 1854.

The remedy for such lawlessness and mob violence is only in the hands of the President. The orders and decrease of the federal courts have been disregarded and their officers resisted in the execution of the duties those courts forced them toperform. But one reme's remains, it is plain, and it will be potent. President Pierce must order the troops to proceed to Erie, and if at their head he places Winfield Scott a new hat against an Eric corner lot, (edds enough in all conscience,) the decrees of the United States courts will in all time to come be respected and obeyed.

We understand the Marshal will soon return, with force eaough sundicient to compel respect to his authority.

This morning Marshal Frost went to Pittshurg, and thence he goes to Washington to report to the President. A despatch this morning says that the "High Constable" has received orders from the Council to tear up the bridges just rebailt, but had not yet-acted on them.

Thus stands the Erie game, which a railroad man here compares with the Mississipple suchre—where the knave takes the acc.

Sensie by Mr. Durst, on the 27th inst.:—
Whereas, it is extremely desirable both as an act of juntice to the creditors of Texas, and excedient as the part of
the btate, that the recerved five millions in the treasury of
the United States should be in some manner appropriated to
the payment and discharge of the liabilities of Texas, Therefore, by the Legistators of the State of Texas, be it

Kescived, That our Ernators and representative in the
Cengress of the United States be requested and authorized
to make any arrangement with the government of the United
States and the reciters of Texas, touching the said five
millions, which they may deem consistent with the hour
and interact of the State.

The Auxilia State Times has the following items from the
Rio Grande:—

The Austin State Times has the following items from the Rio Grande:—

Stock is remarkably high and scarce. None to be had near the frontier. The frequent irruptions of the Indians, the seiling to Americans, and the late demands for animals from Santa Anna, are the causes preducing the searcity. Good gaules are held at \$40, and other stock in proportion.

mais from Santa Anna, are the causes preducing the sear city. Good nuices are held at \$40, and other stock in proportion.

A Mexican murdered a Spaniard near the ranch of Los Casvas, about the last of November. A number of the effects of the deceased were found in his hands. He was delivered to the sheriff of Starr county; was standing his trial for commitment before a justice of the peace; sufficient evidence was adduced to leave no doubt of his guilt, and on the night of Dec 6, he was taken from the sheriff by persons unknown, and hung.

Trace is brisker now than formerly. Upon the arrival offen. Wool, it is said, the port of Camago will be reopened, which will make the trace at this point quite as profitable as heretofore.

Mexicans report that the Indians lately crossed the Rio Grande about thirty miles below Laredo, went down the river some forty miles, killing people and taking all the horses. They then turned out to the ranch of San Antonio Vicjo, passed up by the Gato, where they killed some clivens and drove off all their animals.

Judge Frierson, formerly of Tuscalcosa, Ala., died recently at Victoria.

The San Antonio Western Texas, of the 20th nit., has the following items: Wilkins, who was scalped and stabbed a short time since by a party of Indians, near the Altrescesa, was brought into town on Saturday last. He is under the charge of Dr. Herif, who entertains strong hopes of his recovery.

Col. Gray left this place with an efficient train and

is under the charge of Dr. Hern, who caterians alrows hopes of his recovery.

Col. Gray left this place with an efficient train and escort on Manday last, en his way towards El Paso. We believe Col. Gray comes as the sgent of the New York Pacific Railroad Company, and will explore the country towards El Paso, with a view to its adaptation to rail road purposes.

Pacific Railroad Company, and will employe the country road purposes.

News FROM RUNDS ATRES—By the arrival of the Glara Engress we have, says the Boston Traceler, dates from Beenos Ayres to Nov. 26, and Montevideo to Nov. 30. At Buenos Ayres to Nov. 26, and Montevideo to Nov. 30. At Buenos Ayres produce of all kinds was soarce and high. The Eugenos Ayres Packet contains the following account of the state of affairs in the Argentine provinces which are confederated under Urquiss.

The aspect of Turumah, Saita, San June and Santiago del Extero is more sombre and repuisive. Investigat in the meshes of the compact of San Nicolas, Turuman has become an active focus of the Director; Guiterres and misor Caciques transferring their allegis on with an obushing efforency from General Russe to his successor with an utter disregard of the rights, interest and prospects of the unfortunate communities submitted to their from rule. Over each and all the horrors of a civil war may be seen impending; and our evening contemporary of the 10th inst. announces the defeat of a division of 840 men that had invaded Turuman under the anspices of Guitterres, with a lose of 35 killed, including a Colonel Lobo, and 160 priserers.

Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Corrientes, whilst apparently anxious to test the merits of the national constitution, only await a favorable opportunity to cut with the Province of Director—a measure demanding pruleous and directors and entire transferring the advantage pruleous and directors and the nomination of General Alvaradar as Medical Pirector—a measure demanding pruleous and situation of authority.

To meet these dissolvent tendencies, the only measures resorted to as yet, are the appointment of a national ministry, and the momination of General Alvaradar as Medical Pirector—a measure demanding pruleous and situations of mistrust or discontent sarrawd, and the explicit declaration of the province of the accounts for many the fact of the province of the accounts for many the fact of the province of the accounts

AFFAIRS IN WASHING

Meastlow, Nr. Demor, high morehard of the "borong of the service o

may be struct by which we shall acquire yet another portion of the Mexican republic. Indeed, we know not what she can better do than sell out to be l'ankest, as fast as they are prepared to take possession. In no other way can "manifest desting" enforce its decrees to wisely or so well.

[Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washington, Jac. 16, 1854.

Mr. Hamilin, Chairman of the Select Committee on French Spoliations, will to morrow report a bill for the payment of French claims prior to 1801. The bill will not be accompanied by an argumentative report, reliance being had upon the numerous favorable reports heretores submitted—nor will there be any long speaches in favor of the bill. It will pass the Senate by a two thirds vote and the House by a considerable majority. The leading friends of the bill are confident that the Frest dent will not veto it, and others of them, not less sanguine, believe that they have strength enough in the two houses to pass the bill over a veto. My information leaves no doubt on my mind that a veto is even new in course of preparation for the bill. It is possible, how ever, that by a jadelous combination between the friends of this measure, river and harbor appropriations, and land grants to raifroads, the bill may became a law.

Judge Douglas has elaborated the views coverity expressed by the President relative to tonnage duties; in a very long letter to the Governor of Illinois. The sentiments of this letter will probably be soon avowed in form by the President, and become the platform of the party on the subject of internal improvements. The Baltimore platform was not to explicit on this important question as could be desired. If the system of direct appropriations recognized by the bill of 1852 is to be abandoned, as it will be if the power of the ministration can effect that object, perhaps the plan described by Senator Douglas, and hinted as thy the President, is better than no plan at all.

[Correspondence of the North American.]

Washington January 16, 1854.

So

Paid for 39,000,000 acres of land. 6,000,000

Argregate. 320,000,000 acres of land. 5,000,000

But another vista opens before us. The new territories will come is just as a controversy, supposed to have been settled by one compromise thirty-fire years old, and resettled on opposite principles by another one three years and a half old, has been re-opened with something of the old bitts neets of fee ling. The Serate will, of course, among this treaty at once. At this very session, therefore, will come up for decision the question, shall this acquisition be free or slave territory? Nebraka will be lost sight of, or it will be but a mere make weight in the scale.

In the mean time, it is very evident, that the President and Secretary of State had no ides of what was going forward. They cannot be suspected of falsehood, and that being granted it follows that they were grassly decived as to what General Gadacea was doing. For they told many persons, only last week, and among others the editors of the Union, that the minister had make no propositions respecting the Garsy grant, and that he was instructed not to touch the subject.

[Correspondence of the Philane, his inquirer.]

Wassiscroff, and 14, 1856.

When the Herain first announced that a projet of treaty with Mexico was sent on by tieneral Gadsden, was now here, the Precident himself directed the Union to deay the statement in tot, as an absolute fayingation. The Union celifor did so. Scarcely three days e-apied, however, before the editor in question discovers, that the projet of treaty really was here, that the outline of it published in the Herain was correct, and that the President kines it was so at the time he authorized the unequivocal contradiction. Upon a distinguished gentleman calling upon him a day or two since, and enleavoring to suitain some solution to these contradictions, the President impres up in a great passion, and put as end to the interview by declaring he was not there to be extended. Since then it has transpired that the Mexican Michatar has stated in writing that the projet sent here by Gadsden in the transpired that the projet sent here by Gadsden in communicating the projet to the go vernment here, informed the President that such was the informal understanding he had arrived at with the Mexican government. And yet, in the face of all these undoubted facts, the Union was authorized by the President to say the whole statement was a fabrication.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

doubted facts the Union was authorized by the President to say the whole statement was a fabrication.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

The new Mexican treaty, which Mr. Gadaden brings in person, has surprised Governor Maroy as much as Mr. Trist's treaty surprised, in days gone by, that great diplomatist, Mr. Buchsnam. All I can tell you with certainty on the subject is that the Secretary of State knows mo more of stijulations than is known by telegraphic reports to the public. In the universal race for the Presidency, it would not be at all surprising if our foreign ministers were to try to make some political capital for themselves. Mr. Sou' has already acquired the fame of a hero.

The Homestead bill has been made the special order of the day for the second Tuesday in February. The several bills will come up in the order in which they were introduced. Mr. Dawson's (of Pennylvania.) bill being first on the calendar, will, of course, be first considered. The probability is the substitution of the bill matured by the committee on public lands will be moved in the House.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1854.

The reported treaty with Mexico gives great satisfaction. The Senate would willingly agree to pay fifty millions, instead of tweaty, for the suppression of diburterism, and the acquisition of the suppression of diburterism, and the acquisition of the Tehnantepe right of way.

Beaddee these great objects, the treaty, according to

another Mexican war, for the suppression of filbunterism, and the acquisition of the Tehnantepee right of
way.

Besides these great objects, the treaty, according to
romor, gives us an important slip of territory south of
the Gila, affording the best railroad route to the Pacific,
and including also the much coveted gold region of So
nora. It also does justice to private rights, which have
hecetofore been asserted by this government.

[Correspondence of the Chattancga (Tenn.) Advertiser.]

Washington, Jan. 4, 1844.

But for eas moment to allude to the scenes of what occur
red on New Year's day. With many of her sister cities,
Washington makes pleasant the opening of each year by
celebrating the "open house" system. The President,
the Secretaries, Mayor, and all the public functionaries
segage in welcoming all who may wish to call upon them;
and thus passes the day, in giving and receiving the
congatulations of friends And when, as was the case
this year, the dawning day opens so bright and without
the shadow of a cloud, the joys and pleasures seem unbounded. But to what we wish particularly to allude to,
in connection with public receptions, is the greatification
one receives in calling upon the widow of alexander Hauillow. The aged lady has reached the great age of ninetyfive, and retains, in an astonishing degree, her faculties,
and converses with much of that ease and briliancy which
lent so peculiar a charm to her younger days. And then
the old lady, after passing the compliments and congratulations of the day, insists upon her visiters taking a
merry glass from from General Washington's punch bowl,
which, with other portions of his table set, she retains in
her possession. Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, the once hapye companion of liberty's nobleat son, still iresi—the
thought seems but as a dream, but still is not. May her
few remaining days on earth be peaceful and happy, and
then she be re united in spirit to him who, so long since,
she mourned.

Items from Washington.

[From the Washington Star, Jan 17]

THE TERM, "DURING THE WAR," AS APPROTING DURATION OF SERVIUS.

It was decided in a case in which the subject cane up,
as a collateral point of some importance, that the term
of service of troops emisted for "during the war" with
Merico, extended not merely to the termination of hostillities, but until they had been regularly mustered out of
service.

WORK IN A DIVISION OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

For the week ending Jan 14, 1854, there was in a military division of the General Land Office, under acts of 1850 and 1852, the following work performed:—Resorce of patents mace, 1,825; patents written, 818; warrants briefed, 900; number of warrants examined, 650; number of letters received, 185; de. do. written, 184; do. pages of record, occupied by same, 87. The number of clerks in this division is 85.

record, occupied by same, 87. The number of clerks in this division is 25.

ASSESSMENT FOR ASTLUM PURPOSES.

It has been decided by the Second Comptroller that the stoppage of tweet yi we cent sper month, directed by the act of March 3. 1851, for the benefit of the Military Asylum, cannot legally be made from the arrears due a deceased soldier.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN YESTERDAY.

We hear the President sent in to the Senate perhaps one hundred Interior Department nominations, Receivers, Registers, Pension and Inclina Agents, &c.

THE NEW CHARGE TO PORTUGAL.

There is no doubt that Mr. John L. U'dullivan, of New York city, will very soon be nominated to the Senate for this position, if his name has not already been sent in. Such are the signs around us,

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TERASURY DE-On the 16th of January there were of treasury warrants

1	entered on the books of the Department-	iii)
ı	For the redemption of stocks\$89,347	68
ı	Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks 359	ú
ı	For the customs 1.061	
ı	Covered into treasury from customs 34,871	
3		**
1	Schrees	
ı	scurces 3,693	
١	Covered into treasury from lands	
ı	For the War Department 24,936	
1	For the Navy Department	ot
j	For the Interior Department	8
ij	For repay in Interior Department 16,334	53
ŝ	Jan. 13 For the redemption of stocks 14,589	40
	Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks 26,745	70
	From the customs 2,612	ü
	Covered into treasury from miscellaneous	3
	800 roes	n
	From the War Department	
	For repaying for War Department 36,303	
	For the Navy Department	ä
	For the laterior Department 14,547	1
	For repay in the Interior Department 9.100	
		1227
	Jan. 14 - Fer the redemption of stocks 25,550	
	Treasury Department exclusive of stocks 30,184	Ü
	For the customs	4
	Covered into treasury from miscellaneous	
	sources 2,110	2
	For the War Department	7
	For the Navy Department	2
	For the Interior Department 2,718	0
	For repaying in Interior Department 82	1

AMERICAN GENIUS.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending Jan. 17, 1854, each bearing that date:—
Perry G. Bates, of Waterbury, Conn., for spiral or wormjoint hinge.
F. Davison, of Liberty, Va., for improvement in saliva

F. Davison, of Liberty, va., tor improvement to safe pumps.

John James Greenough, of New York, N. Y., for improvement is machines for pagging boots and shoes.

Daniel T. Hitchcock, of Warren, Mass., for improvement in disphragm pumps.

E. C. Hyatt and Christian Meyer, of Milltown, N. J., for improvement in the manufacture of boot and shoe soles of gutta purchs or india rubber.

Abraham McIoturff, of Liberty, Va., for improvement in meahings for minings meat.

Abraham McInturff, of Liberty, Va., for improvement in machines for mincing meat.

Loriston G. Merrell, of New Bedford, Pa., for improvement in pill machine.

Thomas J. Bloan, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in apparatus for indicating the action of the fee pump to steam bollers.

C. W. Stimpson, of Cleveland, Ohio, for improved photographic plate vice.

Irs Warren, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in ton all instruments.

sli instruments.

George W Griswold, of Carbondale, Pa., for improvement in amputating apparatus.

Charles T. W. Wars, of New York, N. Y, assignor to David C. Morehead, of same place, for improvement in clasps.

Lewis B. White, of Moscow, N. Y., for improvement in trusses.

trusses.

DENIGN.—W. Recor, of Cincinnati, Chio, for design for laundry store.

Political Intelligence. EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE STATE OF PARTIES.

The Madiscrian, a national comperate journal, publish ed at Macisco, Indiana, hits off the free soil administration

The sanisation, indians, hits off the free soil administration tedles at Washington as follows:—

There is a set of todies at Washington, both in and out of Congress, who wish to be considered as the exclusive friends of the administration, and who are laboring hard to render all the co-oreinate branches of the government subordinate to the administration. If a member of the Senate votes for a printer without somulting the todies, they bawk out that he is levelling "a blow at the administration!" If a member of the House votes for speaker, clerk, librarian, or door-keeper, without distening to their suggestions, the same shout is sent forth far and nearne is "making war upon the administration!" And yet, singular as it may seem, these todies do not seem to rayard the President as a member of the administration. At the commencement of the session the Senate passed a bill, introduced by Senator Bright, giving the President himself the power to nominate the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and even this bil is characterized by the todies as a "lick at the administration."

The Frankfort Keniucky Yeoman essays to be a cham-

The Frankfort Kentucky Yeoman essays to be a cham-pion of the administration, and supporter of Mr. Guthrie pion of the administration, and supporter of Mr. Gultrie in partieular. Thus it speaks of national demosrate:

So far their assanits have amounted to nothing—they have produced no effect south of Mason's & Dimo's lies. line. Our grim tight fisted treasurer is as firmly fixed in the affections of the people as ever. In truth, he is now nearer and dearer to the democracy of Kentucky than ever before—for they well know that had he chosen to succumb to the money dealers, and stock jobbers that infect New York city that his assailants would now have been lauding him to the kits, instead of denouncing him as a free soler. They are proud of him and of his enlightened, steadfast housesty. They know that they will acree have to blush for him. They have every condidence in the President and his Cabinat—although great efforts are being made to shake their faith, but these will fail, as those heretofore made have done. We have our eyes open and any knowingly what see do say. Though all wall street was down upon the Cabinet and succeeded in corrupting a Keatackian here and there—in alth ing one now and then to their ruin—the democracy of Keatacky will be steaffast supporters of Plarse's administration so

long as it continues in the path it has heretofore trod-

The Batavia, (N Y.,) Spirit of the Times, in reterring to the late circular from the Sachems of Tammany, recom-mensing another union of the democratic party in this

mensing another union of the democratic party in this State, says:—

If all this be true—if the free soilers do honestly adhere to all they profeer—and we believe the rank and file of them do—then there is nothing more says than an honest motor. Let them hereafter vote the democratic ticket—make no teparate nomination. If it be true as they allegs, that there is no difference in principle, then they can vote the achieve its no difference in principle, then they can vote the achieve the hence or position.

We say to all of them, if they want to come, why don't they came along it the doors are open. It is true, however, that they cannot expect the front seats given to them immediately; but then that is nothing; if they are so honest and patriotic as they profees to be, and prove themselves so by their good works, they may seat assured that their merits will not long go unrewarded.

The Boston National Democratic ivery severe on the free seil office hunters and holders.

free soil office hunters and holders. It says :-

The Boston National Democrat is very severe on the free soil office hunters and holders. It says:—

Teeason stalks amongst us under the name of democracy, and netaphysical theorists pass current as sound political economists. Office seeding has been see a rade, and by means of sectional coalitions at home, and by the shirts of the national executive, dishonest men and political speculators become possessed of lucrative offices that they are unworthy to fill; and to such an exteat are these nefarious transactions carried, that good men are almost brought to doubt the wisdom of our institutions and the good sense of the people.

GOV. FOOTE'S MESSAGE.

A despatch from Jackson, Mississippi, states that the House refused to prict Gov. Foote's message, in consequence, it is in innated, of the Governor's strictures on the administration, and particularly on his former competitor, Secretary Davis.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met at lows City on the 31st of December. The following ticket was nominated:—For Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary Of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Fresaurer, M. I. Morris; Auditor, Joseph L. Sharp, Saperintendent Public Institutions, James D. Eads; Attorney General, D. C. Cloud, George V. P. Van Antwerp stood highest for Governor on the fifth allot. The convention was largely attended; over two hundred delegates were present.

The Loss of the Ship Staffordship!

Mr. Aldea, the first has been Journal, Jan 17. 1 Mary Aldea, the first has been been on Journal, Jan 17. 1 Mary Aldea, the first has been been on Journal, Jan 17. 1 Mary Aldea, the first has been been been deed the city by railroad last-vereint, having travelled the entire distance from Barrington to Waterwille by stage, most of the way through snow drifts and exposed to great sauffering by the cold. One of his feet in one had were frostbitten.

Mr. Aldea has furnished the following an themtic statement of the loss of this splendid ship. It will be read-one of the said of the country of the cold. Rigged a temporary tiller outside the ship, and with it managed to proceed pretty comporary the said of the ship, and with it managed to proceed pretty comporary rudder with it. Captain Richardson wont short after daylight, to examine the trust, to see if it were practicable to rig another foreyard, and in coming down his foot slipped, and he fell thirty dive feet, and struck on his back, badly injuring his ankle and receiving other serious injury. Immediately, with assistance, bore him Malony, ship? surgeon.

I then cleared the wreck and made all enug as possible, and prepared to get a new fore yard sloft. The rudder was then perfectly useless, the ship had no steerage way; worked all Wednesday night and succeeded in rigging another tiller in the oath.

At the time judged conneives thirty wave forty miles received to get a new heart of the connection of

the ars there for Boston.

Mr. Alden gives the following as those saved, so far as he knows:—
In leng boat—Mate, Joseph B. Alden; second do., A. T. Leet; boy, John Cobbs; cook named Kelly; one passenger, O'Brien; and nise others.

In quarter boat—Fourth mate, Mr. Stephenson; boy, Stephen G. Withington; woman passenger, Jane——; and seven others,

In quarter boat—Fourth mate, Mr. Stephenson; boy, Stephen G. Withington; woman passenger, Jane—; and seven others,
In life boat—Nine sailors.
In joily boat—Third mate, Mr. Morgan; sailor, Daniel O'Neil, and twelve others.
In solditon to the above we learn from Mr. Alden that Capt. Richardson, previous to the ship's sinking, had been removed from the berth, and was piaced on a mattress, on the cabin table. He did not consider himself very seriously injured, and up to the time of the disaster, was in good spirits. In reply to a remark by the mate he said, "We shall be in by New Year's day."
Mr. Alden says that his anale was mu in dislocated and swollen, and was very sore; and he also complained of soreness in his back. Dr. Maloney, the ship's surgeon, was unremitting in his attentions to Capt Rinhardson, as was also the stewarders. Both of these were lost. The foctor was standing in the cabin-door when Mr. Aldee unaped from the sinking wreck into the boat. He belonged to Dublin, and was a shiful physician and surjeon, and a very excellent man.

The passengers generally did not realize the danger they were in—but expected that the ship would be run on abore and they would escape. The women dressed themselves to land, putting on their best bonnels and other apparel.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.

Before How Judge Clarie.

DECISIONS

Jan 17.—Hugh Marier is Jaion Neilson.—Motion granted, with the exception that the action shall be tried in New York. Costs of Irquest and \$10 costs of melion to be paid by defendant.

Peter Agairre and another is A. I. Price.—Motion granted without costs, unless defendant consent that the cause be placed on the general calendar, as if regularly noticed for January circuit, and also consent that it be transferred to the special calendar for Friday sext.

Jan 18.—George Elden and others is Corndins Vanding and others.—Motion granted, unless plantific are in to the judgment the instalments paid thereon amounting to \$50, &c. Ten deliars costs of motion to be paid by defendant.

Superior Court.

PART SECOND.

Tefore Hon. Juoge Duer.

Jan. 18.—In the case of Thos. W. Smith against Mc
Culicush and Stone, reported in the Barand, the Jury
were unable to agree, and were discharged.

The Mason Properly.

The personal estate of the late Jonn Mason, whose will have been so long in litigation—amounting to between six and reven hundred thousand dollars—was distributed on fueday among the heirs—his sons and daughter. (Mra. Alaton.) and others. The real estate, estimated at upwards of one million dollars, has yet to be apportioned among the same persons.

Mr Daniel Nayson committed suicide by hanging him-self in Epploy, N. H., on the 18th inst. Mr Nayson was a woollen manufacturer, about 65 years of age, formerly of Amesbury, Mass. He had been partially insane for a a university of years.